ECMBER 10, 1853.

AE,—*Season* 1852-53.

CK TEA. Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	RAW SILK Bales
105,000	38,664,100*	21,603
934,700	22,900,300†	420
....	4,660,000†	
....	2,414,000†	2,739
....	426,200	
....	366,400	
....	69,431,000	27,962

rns. † Estimated by tonnage. ampos for New York.

AT BRITAIN *Direct*,

Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales	N'keens Cases
21			
1,558		54	
517			
3,001			
2,580			40
1,053		75	
864			
354		44	
2,616		50	
639		99	
555			
474			
1,305			
1,392			
705			
470			
20		101	
291			
86			
84			
420			
142			
541			
929			
716			
1,390			
219			

, COASTWISE,

Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
	531	
	653	
	881	cases 27
	264	cases 5
	814	
	828	

to AUSTRALIA,

Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
120,000		
180,872		
375,700		
257,732		
442,500		

Total Pounds	Raw Silk, Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
231,375	8	10,525
605,400	10½	
238,628	31½	2,400
996,500	167	
875,200	81	
678,600		
599,500		
754,600		4,300
793,500		
452,800	16	585

Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
63,824	3,800,627	6,433
33,923	12,459,988	15,192
14,660	12,494,140	15,978
74,104	15,711,142	21,376
49,637	18,303,074	18,131
54,113	22,363,370	15,237
87,734	36,722,540	17,243
....	57,675,000	20,631
....	69,431,000	28,076

Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
523,764	11,372,141	19,117
373,991	12,310,563	15,915
346,883	13,867,497	13,162
164,500	21,687,816	15,325
....	31,225,000	20,333
....	38,664,100	24,865

Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
514,151	1,740,787	....
370,075	2,986,332	35
974,879	5,623,708	415
316,641	11,068,540	210
400,000	18,000,000	291
965,600	22,900,300	551

Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
8,056,600	63,753,400	21,543
Estimated	65,080,400	23,010
do.	70,809,300	21,391
....	5,728,900	8,351

n advance. SINGLE NUMBERS. e the expiry of the current term. f these Charges for Repetitions.

SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*]

THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., No. 177. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1853. PRICE, Sp. Drs. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

In re GEORGE PURVIS *deceased.*

NOTICE.—All parties having claims upon the above Estate are requested to send in the same to the undersigned for adjustment, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES ROGERS,
Executor.

Shanghae, 7th December, 1853.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE *CONFUCIUS*, steam-tug, is ready to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* Rivers at the following tariff of charges:—

	17 feet draft and under.	*over 17 to 18.*	*over 18.*
From Shanghae to Gutzlaff bearing S. by W.	300	350	400
From Shanghae to Woosung outside the marks	150	175	200
From Woosung to Gutzlaff ..	200	225	250

And the same inwards.

For occasional service $20 per hour.

Vessels requiring steam outwards are requested, if possible, to give 3 days notice.

The steam-tug office, for the present, will be at H. FOGG & Co.'s Store.

T. W. DEARBORN,
Commander.

Shanghae, September 30th, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between GEORGE PURVIS & JAMES ROGERS, under the Firm of GEORGE PURVIS & Co., terminated this day.—All Claims against the same will be adjusted by JAMES ROGERS.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.

Shanghae, 7th December, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the *29th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by MR. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which MR. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

MR. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS THORNE, and MR. GEORGE WATSON COUTTS, are admitted Partners in our Firm.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, November 25th, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. DADABHOY DORABJEE LALCACA, is this day admitted Partner in our Firm at Shanghai.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA & Co.

Shanghai, 2nd November, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and reponsibility of Mr. CHAS. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last. And Mr. WILLIAM GREGSON ASPINALL, has been admitted as a Partner therein from the same date.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 28th October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India; Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at Shanghae.

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
"	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
"	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
"	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London*, and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility*, and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6°/ₒ per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London*, or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times,—*by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very Superior Assortment of WINTER CLOTHING, comprising DOE and BUCKSKIN, PILOT CLOTHS, and Rich TWEEDS. Also, CARPETING,—MOREEN for CURTAINS,—TABLE COVERS,—GRATES, &c., &c.

M. GABRIEL & Co.

Shanghae, 13th October, 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED
AND NOW READY FOR DELIVERY,

THE BOOKS OF THE T'HAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY—Trip of the *Hermes* to Nanking—and *Visit* of Dr. C. TAYLOR to Chin-keang.

PRICE—$2 per Copy.

Herald Office, 15th Oct., 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

PALE SHERRY from Messrs. YSASI & Co., London. Apply to

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; and PALE & LIGHT-GOLD SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEO. F. HUBERTSON,
INSURANCE BROKER & CONVEYANCER;
SHANGHAE.

Residence—The old *Billiard-Club* at the back of Messrs. SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.'s.

N.B.—Chronometers rated by transit observations.

Shanghae, 21st September, 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE
HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,

For Personal use,
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts)*; and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity*, is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months, from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.*; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong*; and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

ALSO, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED
Shanghae Almanac for 1854,
AND
Miscellany;

IT will contain the usual *British and Chinese Kalendar*, together with dates of the operations of the Insurgents during the years 1852 and 1853.

Meteorology of Shanghae for 1853.
American Treaty in Chinese and English.
List of Foreign Hongs corrected to present time.
Renters of Land at the Port of Shanghae, 1853.
A Table showing the cost of Tea—at exchange from 5*s*. to 6*s*. the dollar.
&c., &c., &c.

THE MISCELLANY—CONTAINS—

1.—*Secret Societies in China.*
2.—*On the Meaning of the word* E *used by the Chinese Government*, by Thos. Taylor Meadows, British Consular Interpreter at Shanghae, never before published.
3.—*A System for the pronunciation of the Shanghae Dialect.*
4.—*Extracts from Dr. D. J. Macgowan's Note Book*—containing Passing Events in China;—Chih-kiang Politics;—Kwang-si Rebellion;—CHINA—the Moribund and Nascent Dynasties and Christianity.
5.—*Extract from the Peking Gazettes of* 1853, *and sundry Proclamations during the past year.*
6.—*The Chinese Ceremony of Welcoming the Spring.*
7.—*Poetic translations from the Chinese*, by Dr. Bowring, L.L.D.
8.—*Remarks on the Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang*—revised and corrected by the author Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
9.—*Remarks on Showers of Sand in the Chinese plain*, by D. J. Macgowan, M.D.
10.—*Ehrenberg and Macgowan, on the Dust showers of China*, (from the proceedings of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.)
11.—*Notes of a trip from Shanghae to Chusan and Ningpo.*
12.—*Notes on Mahommedan Tartary.*
13.—*On the production and decurrency of gold*, by M. Leon Faucher—translated from the French as published in the *Revue des deux mondes.*
14.—*On the credibility of Chinese Early Chronology.*

PRICE—*Sp.* $ 2 per Copy.

Herald Office, Shanghae,
3d Dec., 1853.

N.B.—Any new comers who have not inserted their names in the *Hong List* are respectfully requested to do so.—COMPILER.

ART UNION OF LONDON:
444 WEST STRAND, INSTITUTED 1837,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

EVERY Subscriber of One Guinea for 1854 will be entitled to:—

I.—An impression of a plate of national and historical interest, by J. T. WILLMORE, A.R.A., from the original picture by C. STANFIELD, R.A., "*Tilbury Fort*"—*Wind against tide*, and

II.—The chance of obtaining one of the Prizes to be allotted at the general meeting in April, which will include,—The Right to select for himself a valuable work of Art from one of the Public Exhibitions.

Copies in Bronze from a model in relief by R. JEFFERSON, representing, "*The Entry of the Duke of Wellington into Madrid.*"

Statuettes in Porcelain or Parian:—

Tazzas from a model by E. W. WYON, after designs in the British Museum: Proof Impressions of a large lithograph by T. H. MAGUIRE, after the original picture by W. P. FRITH, R.A., "*The Three Bows*" *from Moliere's* "*Bourgeois Gentilhomme.*"

Subscriptions will be received till 1st Jany., by

H. SHEARMAN,
Honry. Secry. for Shanghai.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1853.

☞ Subscribers' Engravings for 1853 may be expected shortly.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE,
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1853.

(No. 31.)

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghae, 15th December, 1853.

According to the provisions of the Act of Parliament 6, Geo. IV., Cap. 87,—Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of British Residents will be held at the Office of H. B. M.'s Consulate, on Thursday the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Statement of Accounts, together with the Report of the Church Committee for the year ending 31st December, 1853:—and for the transaction of other business connected with the Church Administration.

As questions of some interest in relation to the increase of Church accommodation and other matters important to the general interests will require consideration; H. B. M.'s Consul hopes the subscribers will by their attendance, give the best evidence of their desire to assist and promote the objects for which the Chaplaincy at this Port is maintained.

The Accounts will be open for inspection to subscribers at the Consulate Office three days before the day of Meeting.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To THE BRITISH COMMUNITY.
Shanghae.

THE *Eamont*, which brought us *Straits'* papers to the 11th ultimo, has brought no news from England,—her return is our only apparent chance for the next overland mail. We hope the bi-monthly mails, promised us next month, will give us more certain communication with the western hemisphere, than we have had during the last two years—for, indeed, it is high time the present state of uncertainty should be speedily put an end to.

A VISIT to the site of the recent fire reveals a scene of complete desolation. The Eastern suburb where a week since a thriving business was carrying on; where throngs of people were hurrying to and fro; where the merry laugh and cheerful salutation rang in the passenger's ears is now a ruin. The besom of destruction has swept over it leaving only crashed walls and roofs and heaps of bricks and rubbish where recently were thousands of tenements and a busy population. The now houseless population have fled, some into the city, some into adjoining villages, not a few into the shelter of the foreign settlement and some into the boats lying on the river and its numerous creeks. With the exception of stray foreigners attracted to the scene by curiosity and groups of wreckers searching for charred wood, metal, and such valuables as may have escaped destruction by fire, the Eastern suburb once the most thickly populated and perhaps the wealthiest part of Shanghae, is now silent and deserted.

By this fire it is estimated that not less than three millions dollar's-worth of property has been wantonly and shamefully destroyed, by one too, who ought to have protected and not wasted the property of his fellow citizens. Samqua! a heavy burthen ought to oppress thy spirit and thy tablet never enter the hall of thine Ancestors! For what object, this wholesale devastation? why should the people's property have been thus mercilessly given to the flames?—The Imperialists are not one whit nearer taking the City of Shanghae now, than they were three months ago!—the approaches are rendered more difficult than before, and whilst the besiegers are left without cover, the force within the city can more easily assail them, and are consequently greatly improved in position. Wretched man, that thus can sport with misery and cause the wholesale destruction of an industrious people's wealth—what dost thou not deserve?—Is such the method to make the hearts of the people cling to thee and aid thy schemes for recovering the city?—or is it not more likely to alienate every man's confidence and make each one shrink with loathing from a Government of which thou art so blind and reckless a tool, capable of such inhuman atrocities?

The pretence for this fearful, and to our minds, unpardonable destruction of the property of an unoffending and too easily governed people, is, that instructions have been received from Peking, degrading Samqua two steps, and an order that he shall retake the City of Shanghae within a given time, or else, be sent a Brisoner to Peking, to answer before the board of punishments for his conduct.

Such is the pretext;—but will any one who has witnessed the mode of carrying on the war at this place, during the last two months—believe that the imperialists are any nearer obtaining possession of the City by the aggravated ruin of the property of the people—than they were before?—The other three sides of the City have all along been open to their attacks, and yet they have effected nothing—the Wé-kwé was fortified by them and even it, fell into the hands of the insurgents.

Even the taking of the Eastern suburbs, except by a bold and resolute enemy who was as able and willing, as the imperialists appear to be unable and unwilling to make a stand-up fight, is comparatively useless to the assailants. It is true, a large portion of cover for both sides has been destroyed, but, will that make the imperialists any the more bold, now they have comparatively few hiding places to skulk under?—We shall see—our own conviction is, that if the insurgents are true to themselves, they have nothing more to fear, perhaps less than heretofore, as they will be able to see the approach of the enemy, and therefore, ought to be the better able to withstand their attacks.

As we walked over the heaps on heaps of broken rubbish, thrown down walls, and shivered roofs—no easy matter for feet unaccustomed to such rough roads—we noticed that nearly all the charred timber had been removed within the four days that had elapsed since the disastrous fire, so busy have been the bands of plunderers.

Pursuing our course over crumbling ruins to the maiden fort, we were glad to see the flag of Victory hoisted within it, gaily fluttering in the breeze among the leaders' banners. Beneath the masked battery were lying the two disabled junks, complete wrecks, and only a portion of the lower timbers remaining. Examining the effects of the fire on some of the larger buildings, the walls of which still stood erect but greatly injured, we observed that many a granite pillar had yielded to the effects of the intense heat and been shivered into numerous fragments. The great incense burner in the midst of the Court of the Fo-kien guild, being of bronze, had sustained no injury, but, the granite pedestal on which it stood was broken to pieces. In some places whole walls seemed to have fallen down flat, as soon as the roofs had fallen in—others probably had yielded to the heavy crash of falling timbers. The fierceness of the flames had carried all before it along the whole breadth of buildings, that had been fired from the waters' edge and not a vestige of any building overhanging the water remained, except the snags of charred piles along the shore at low water mark—thereby exhibiting the well-built piers of masonry in some parts, and the roughly constructed river-wall of heavy stone-work in others, bordering the river between the Yang-king-pang and the fort and masked battery, at the little East-gate.

Altogether, such a complete wreck of what, ten days since, was the busy Mart of a thriving and industrious people, has never before, and we trust, will never again, meet our eyes—and all to prop the falling fortunes of an incompetent ruler or else, wreak his vengeance on those he is not fit to govern:—a touching homily on the overwhelming mischiefs that are continually caused by entrusting power and authority to the hands of men, who seek alone their own aggrandizement, indifferent to the means whereby, their elevation is effected—and who if, fall they must, would drag a whole city down to destruction with them.

WE last week gave news from Peking to the 17th ulto.; we herein resume the details of previous information received by the *Peking Gazettes* from the 3rd to the 10th ulto., which, by the aid of our friendly contributor, we are enabled to present to our readers this week, and which possess considerable interest. They show how rapid has been the progress of the Insurgents through the province of Pih-chih-le, and, although the latest *Gazettes* state that the imperialists have gained several advantages over them at Tsing-hae and Yang-lew-tsing,* we expect that the next *Gazettes* will announce their onward progress to Peking, as heretofore.

On the 29th September, they entered that province by the Lin-ming pass. On the 1st October they arrived at Jin-hëen, about 30 miles north-east of the Lin-ming pass; next day they took the two cities of Lung-ping and Pih-heang. On the 4th they attacked Chaou-chow; after which they crossed the river Sha, and on the 6th took the city of Kaou-ching. Thence they proceeded to Lwang-ching; on the 8th to Tsin-chow; and on the 9th they entered Shin-chow, where they seem to have stayed a fortnight. We learn further, that on the 25th October, the insurgents "proceeded from Heën to Keaou-ho," and took the latter city. On the 29th they took the city of Tsing-hae, and on the 30th they arrived at Tëen-tsin. Between these places there appears to have been some hard fighting between them and the imperialists on the 1st November, in which many hundreds were killed on both sides: and the last we hear of the insurgents, is that they were at Yang-lew-tsing.

A portion of the rebel's northern army is reported, (by private letter) to have taken the city of Tëen-tsin, which the *Imperial Gazettes* of the 7th November, say, the insurgents attacked on the 30th October last. It is just possible, therefore, that ere this they may have either captured or are beleaguering the great Northern Capital, which is only 240 le or about 80 miles from Tëen-tsin.

* This is on the way from Tëen-tsin to Peking, towards the West.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to the letter from Dr. Medhurst contained in our present issue. It offers an independent and remarkable testimony to the truth of the views we have from time to time put forth with respect to Tae-ping-wang and his band, namely, that the movement is essentially of a religious character; that the insurgents worship one God and believe in Jesus; that they are inveterate in their hostility to idolatry and the foolish superstitions of their countrymen; that they are equally inveterate in their hatred to the use of opium and its attendant vices, and puritanically severe in the denial of the use of tobacco, snuff, wine and other indulgences; that the movement was, like all other great movements, small in its origin but gradually progressing until at length the armies of Tae-ping-wang threaten, if they have not already taken, Tëen-tsin and the capital of the empire.

We recently called attention to the statement of the patient in the Hospital here who had deserted from the Insurgent force at Nanking, a statement strikingly similar in its details to that made by the person who so remarkably interrupted and aided Dr. Medhurst in his preaching. We do not envy the incredulity of the man who will not be convinced by testimonies so numerous, independent and yet consistent. Unless half the world have conspired to cheat us, there is a movement going on in this empire more strange and hopeful than any that has dawned upon the world since Luther and his band of noble compatriots shook Europe from its long popish slumbers. God speed the work! We cannot think the crisis will be long delayed. The progress of Tae-ping-wang has hitherto been so rapid, there has been so evidently something superhuman in the whole work, that we cannot think it will fail now that the grand blow has to be struck, or that the blow will be long delayed. Consummate policy appears to have marked all the leader's movements hitherto, and we cannot believe he will be betrayed into the false step of wintering at Tëen-tsin or some other place until returning spring shall enable him with greater ease to take the field against Peking. We question whether winter in China, dry as it usually is, presents the same obstacles to warfare as in other countries; but even if this were so, it is so evident that delay would give great advantages to his powerful adversaries and might be extremely prejudicial to Tae-ping-wang, that we confidently expect he will hasten forward to make the decisive blow and give his troops winter-quarters in the imperial city. Soon then we may expect to hear the knell of the Tartar Dynasty. We can scarcely hear it too soon. We are not enemies to the *Tartars*, we are, however, enemies to their misrule, to their short-sighted and self-conceited policy, to their superstitions and idolatries, to their unfaithfulness and treachery, to their acts of dastard and wanton cruelty, such as that perpetrated on thousands of innocent inhabitants of Shanghae last week—we shall therefore rejoice most heartily when they succumb to those who, to say the least, give us a promise of better things for China and her millions.

The letter of Dr. Medhurst, which has called forth our remarks strengthens the opinion which has been gradually gaining ground among us, that the insurgents who hold possession of Shanghae are now, at any rate, in some sort of connexion with Tae-ping-wang and his party. The flag of that leader has floated over the walls of the city during all the time it has been besieged by the imperialists; one of our officials was shewn letters by Lew the insurgent chief which he said he had received from Nanking and which bore marks of authenticity; the insurgents in the city have, we are told, cut off their queues and are suffering their hair to grow, and what is still more decisive if true, we are informed that the leaders whilst reserving to themselves some indulgence, in consideration of their long habits, have restricted all new adherents from the use of opium. These various circumstances seem to indicate some connexion between the two parties. Whether this view be right or wrong, it is evident that the local insurgents in giving employment to so large a body of imperialists are doing Tae-ping-wang good service; they have also displayed so much skill and courage, so much coolness and self-reliance, and have acquitted themselves with so much more forbearance than their imperialist adversaries, that we can only hope they may in other respects reform their lives and become absorbed in the great movement that dawns so brightly upon the long benighted East.

A JUNK which arrived two days since from the North brings a report which is probably true in part—we might give more implicit credence to the story but for a slight *Maundevilleism* which unfortunately occurs in the relation. The Junkman states that he left the anchorage outside Tëen-tsin on the 1st and that the Rebels had taken the city on the 28th November, in spite of a force of Tartars described as most awful fellows—men living on raw meats, who despise clothing in the coldest weather, and die in the summer time. Setting aside this poetical flight of the nautical imagination it is very probable that Tëen-tsin did fall into the hands of the *long haired* about the date stated, and an acquisition of such immense importance naturally leads us to consider what would be the effect upon Peking. If Tëen-tsin with all the stores and munitions we may suppose it to possess, and the advantages belonging to its position has got into the hands of the Rebels, what will become of His Celestial Majesty? Will his ineffable highness stand and fight it out, and leave to the admiration of Celestials yet unborn the name of Hien-fung inscribed upon the rolls of fame in company with those of Rodille, La valette and the Maid of Saragossa;—or shall we learn of the flight of twenty thousand ponies and the son of heaven posting to the desert—after deserting his post, to repose in the shade of a dromedary and regale himself after the manner of his ancestors upon asses' milk and brick tea; will he finish his career in the Roman fashion with a bare bodkin nobly declaring DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI—or shall the head of all China seek a fate more thoroughly national and with a last pipe of peace, draw the drapery of his couch about him and lie down to pleasant dreams in what we may term the *Indore* manner?

NAVIGATION.—The following deserves attention from Captains of ships and Seamen in these seas:—

"Three separate rocks, not marked on any charts, were discovered on the 24th November, 1853, by the Russian Imperial Frigate *Pallas*, on her way from Nagasaki to the mouth of the Yang-tsze-keang. They appeared soon after passing the meridian of the Asses'-Ears or Meacsima Island, lying 60 miles westward from Nagasaki. The height of the rocks seemed to be from 40 to 60 feet, and by observations, the position of the highest, being the southernmost, was ascertained to be in 32-deg. 14-min. 39-sec. N. lat., and 128-deg. 8-min. 21-sec. E. long. from Greenwich; the northern rock lies N. 37-deg. E. at a distance of half a mile from the southern, and the middle at a cable's length to the North of the latter, having a reef between them.

"By the same observations the Asses'-Ears were found to be laid down on Siebold's chart, 13 miles more to the eastward from their real position. The western of those two islands is in 32-deg. 2-min. 23-sec. N. lat., and 128-deg. 18-min. 44-sec. E. long. from Greenwich."

WE have a long time desired to complete our records of the several treaties between China and Western powers, but, hitherto have had no space. This week we give one half of the American treaty, which will be completed in our next, and will assist our merchants in comparing the several treaties and drawing conclusions as to what may be required, when an opportunity occurs of enlarging our commercial privileges and extending the theatre of trade and missionary labours to those regions which are at present unknown, except through books or uncertain narrative.

THE Insurgents have now kept possession of this City for above three months, and notwithstanding the overwhelming force brought against them by the Imperialists, and the loss of their flotilla, and the almost total destruction of their suburbs, and the numerous attacks made on their principal battery, by the piratical and mercenary fleet of the ex-Taoutae, they still retain the city with an open communication with their battery by the water-side, which boldly though rather ineffectually, maintains its fire against the combined fleet of old Samqua.

The attacks, particularly by land, having till within the present week, become almost hourly, the incessaut reports of guns and musketry, are so familiarized to the ears of both Foreigners and Natives as scarcely to attract any notice, but the events of the past week have been very interesting to those, who were fortunately eye-witnesses.—The following account of the skirmishing of Tuesday week may be relied on as testified by a careful observer:—

Tuesday the 6th instant, being the day appointed for the final and general attack which was to have completely annihilated the Insurgents, and restored the city to the Imperialists, completed its three months possession by the Insurgents. The troops attacked the city, in an extended line of operations from Taylor's bridge to the South-gate, where they were also assisted by the fire of the flotilla anchored off the South side of the city, and after a most futile attack in which they, as usual, appeared to have wasted all their ammunition, in less than two hours, had returned to their camps, leaving a body of about seven or eight hundred men behind the houses, trees and batteries on the north-west side of the city, which were nearly cut off by a sortie of about four hundred Insurgents from the North-gate, who extending in very good skirmishing order and such as would have been creditable to any European light infantry, had gained possession of Taylor's bridge and Chapel before any assistance could be rendered from the camps, which was speedily so on the alarm being given. And here we noticed the decided superiority of the Imperialists in running in which they appeared perfect adepts, and nearly succeeded in cutting off those who had possessed themselves of the cover afforded by Dr. Taylor's premises. Slightly retreating in very good order after delivering their fire within a few yards of the advanced Imperialists, the Insurgents endeavored to draw them within musket range of the city wall, but this they did in vain, as from former experience they too well knew the consequences, so halting under shelter of the American mission-houses, and among the Ningpo grave-mounds, that place became their battle-ground until dusk, when each party gradually withdrew and the firing ceased, except from the batteries—the Insurgents having nobly held their ground against ten or twelve times their number of Imperialists, and made several very good charges in each of which their foes gave way. We observed a few instances of hand-to-hand fighting with swords and shields, but the nature of the ground, together with the smoke hanging about, prevented our seeing the entire results.

It had been arranged that the fleet should move up and silence the batteries by the water-side, and fire the suburbs, as soon as the flood-tide made, (about 3 P.M.), but by some misunderstanding amongst them, only one (the *Glenlyon*) got under weigh, and the wind being light, and not having sufficient commanding sail, she contrived to run aground on the point, where she remained until the following afternoon, and was then too late to join in that attack which resulted in the destruction of the principal portion of the suburbs, of which we gave an account last week.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—As every thing regarding the insurgents possesses a degree of interest at the present moment, I beg leave to send you the following account:—

Having obtained admission into the city of Shanghae, this afternoon, I proceeded to one of the Chapels belonging to the London Missionary Society, where I commenced preaching to a large congregation, which had almost immediately gathered within the walls.—I was descanting on the folly of idolatry, and urging the necessity of worshipping the one true God, on the ground that he alone could protect his servants, while idols were things of nought, destined soon to perish out of the land—when suddenly a man stood up in the midst of the congregation and exclaimed, That is true—that is true—the idols must perish, and shall perish. I am a Kwang-se man, a follower of Tae-ping-wang; we all of us worship one God (Shang-te) and believe in Jesus, while we do our utmost to put down idolatry; everywhere demolishing the temples, and destroying the idols, and exhorting the people to forsake these superstitions. When we commenced, two years ago, we were only 3,000 in number, and we have marched from one end of the empire to the other, putting to flight whole armies of the mandarin troops that were sent against us. If it had not been that God was on our side we could not have thus prevailed against such overwhelming numbers; but now our troops have arrived at Tëen-tsin, and we expect soon to be victorious over the whole empire. He then proceeded to exhort the people, in a most lively and earnest strain, to abandon idolatry, which was only the worship of devils, and the perservance in which would involve them in the misery of hell; while by giving it up, and believing in Jesus, they would obtain the salvation of their souls. As for us, he said, we feel quite happy in the profession of our religion, and look on the day of our death as the happiest period of our existence. When any of our number die, we never weep, but congratulate each other on the joyful occasion, because a brother is gone to glory, to enjoy all the magnificence and splendour of the heavenly world. While continuing here, we make it our business to keep the commandments, to worship God, and to exhort each other to do good; for which end we have frequent meetings for preaching and prayer. What is the use, then, he asked, of you Chinese going on to burn incense and candles and gilt paper; which, if your idols really required it, would only shew their covetous dispositions; just like the mandarins who seize men by the throat, and if they will not give money squeeze them severely, but if they will, they only squeeze them gently. He went on to inveigh against the prevailing vices of his countrymen, particularly opium-smoking,—that filthy drug, he exclaimed, which only defiles those who use it—making their houses stink, and their clothes stink, and their bodies stink, and their souls stink, and will make them stink for ever in hell, unless they abandon it. But you must be quick, he adds, for Tae-ping-wang is coming, and he will not allow the least infringement of his rules, no opium, no tobacco, no snuff, no wine, and no vicious indulgence, of any kind. All offences against the commandments of God are punished by him with the severest rigour, while the incorrigible are beheaded—therefore repent in time.

I could perceive, from the style of his expressions, and from his frequently quoting the books of the Tae-ping dynasty, that he was familiar with those records, and had been thoroughly trained in that school—no Chinaman, who had not been following the camp of the insurgents for a considerable time, could have spoken as he did.

He touched also on the expense of opium-smoking, which drained their pockets, and kept them poor in the midst of wealth: whilst we, he said, who never touch the drug, are not put to such expense:—our master provides us with food and clothing, which is all we want, so that we are rich without money.

I could not help being struck, also, with the appearance of the man, as he went on in this earnest strain. Bold and fearless as he stood, openly denouncing the vices of the people: his countenance beaming with intelligence, his upright and manly form the very picture of health, while his voice thrilled through the crowd. They seemed petrified with amazement, their natural conscience assured them that his testimony was true, while the conviction seemed to be strong amongst them, that the two great objects of his denunciation, opium, and idolatry, were both bad things, and must be given up. He spoke in intelligible Mandarin, with an occasional touch of the Canton or Kwang-se brogue. His modes of illustration were peculiar; and some of the things which he advanced were not such as Christian Missionaries are accustomed to bring forward. The impression left on my mind, however, was that a considerable amount of useful instruction was delivered, and such as would serve to promote the objects we have in view, in putting down idolatry, and furthering the worship of the true God. Another thought also struck my mind:—viz, this is a class of men that can with difficulty be controlled. They must for a time be allowed to go their own way. It

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may not be in every respect the way which we could approve—but it does not appear to run directly counter to our objects. In the mean time we can go on in ours, and inculcate such truths as they may forget, or state correctly what they fail to represent aright. Tae-ping-wang may thus prove a breaker up of our way, and prepare the people for a more just appreciation of Divine truth, as soon as we can get the Sacred Scriptures freely circulated among them.—I am, yours truly,

W. H. MEDHURST.

Shanghae, December 14th, 1853.

PEKING GAZETTE.

*Rapid progress of the insurgents through the province of Pih-chih-le.**

The *Gazette* of the 3d of November contains a report from the viceroy of Pih-chih-le, according to which we find that on the 29th of September the insurgents entered that province by the Lin-ming pass, when the prefect in charge of that post was killed by the rebels, and his head was severed from his body; his wife and concubine, with his confidential adviser, and his servant, all fell at the same time. On the 1st of October, the insurgents arrived at Jin-hëen, (about 30 miles to the north-east of the pass,) when the acting magistrate, at the head of some soldiers, attempted to oppose their progress; but being overpowered by numbers, he fell wounded to the earth; a serjeant also fell from his horse wounded, and the chancellor of the city tumbled into a pit, but was afterwards picked out and his life saved. The rebels then entered the city: when the literary examiner railed at them and refused to yield, whereupon he was cut down. The recorder was no where to be found.

On the 2d of October, the insurgents took both the cities of Lung-ping, and Pih-heang, (about ten miles further to the north-east). The magistrate and recorder of Lung-ping fell wounded to the ground, but were rescued by the people, and got out of the city; the acting magistrate of Pih-heang, hearing that the rebels were approaching, knocked the iron lock off the city gates, and then fled no one knows whither. The literary examiner of the city, however, led forward such men as he could muster, and defended the city for a time; but the rebels entering through a part of the dilapidated wall, rushed into the city like so many bees. The examiner being then smitten to the ground, bled profusely at the mouth and nose, while the chancellor and the recorder, and a serjeant were all wounded, but having been rescued by the soldiers under them; escaped with their lives. The insurgents, on the 4th of October, attacked the city of Chaou-chow (about twenty miles to the north of Pih-heang). The prefect of that city, in conjunction with the captain in charge of the garrison, had previously come out of the city, and posted themselves at an important pass near the river Sha, (a stream flowing to the east about ten miles to the south-ward of the city). The rebels crossed the river, to engage the imperialists, and dividing their forces, sent a body up the stream, which advanced upon the prefectural city. The civil authorities having despatched their forces to meet the main body of the enemy, could not resist this onslaught; but the heads of the adjacent villages assembled the rustics, who obliged the insurgents temporarily to retire from the city; the civil and military authorities then, seeing some straggling rebels, seized and beheaded a hundred of them, taking 24 prisoners, amongst whom was a rebel chief, or director-general named Lew-yew-chun: these were all examined and beheaded on the spot. The main body of the rebels, on the 6th of October, attacked and took the city of Kaou-ching (about twenty miles to the north of Chaou-chow). The magistrate of that place railed at the thieves, and would not surrender; whereupon he was cut down, and his head severed from his body, in a most pitiable manner. The recorder while defending the northern part of the city was also killed. The chancellor had previously died of sickness, but the literary examiner proceeding to the villages assembled the trained bands, but could effect little towards the rescue of the city. An ensign, outside the city, attended to the repair of the walls, when hearing the alarm he advanced to the attack, but being overpowered by numbers, he was unable to withstand the onslaught of the foe. The rebels after this left the city in confusion, and proceeded to attack Lwan-ching; the magistrate of that place ascended the walls to defend his post, but being wounded he fell from the battlements; the volunteers, however, assembled in the houses of the inhabitants, while the recorder, chancellor and examiner retained possession of the city. On the 8th of October, the insurgents proceeded from Lwan-ching to Tsin-chow, where they killed the prefect, with his confidential adviser and two of his servants. On the 9th of October, the insurgents entered Shin-chow, where they also killed the prefect. In thus detailing the progress of the rebels from Ho-nan into the heart of Pih-chih-le, it appears to the reporter that this rapid advance, and the taking of so many cities, must have been in consequence of the authorities in charge having made so few preparations to meet them, and when the time of trouble came, not combining properly the energies of the people, so that they might mount the battlements and maintain the cities unto the death. The overrunning such an extent of country by the insurgents, he adds, is most abominable. There has recently, also, been a habit of talking about defending cities and receiving wounds, merely to gloss over the faults of those in charge, which is a very pernicious custom; it will be necessary therefore strictly to enquire into the truth of these statements and punish the delinquents. In addition to searching for and apprehending the magistrate of Pih-heang, who opened the gates and ran away, no one knows whither; it will be necessary to have all the officers, of the other cities above-named deprived of rank, and ordered under arrest, to take their trials at the capital; while in respect to those who died at their posts, and fell gallantly in their country's cause, it will be necessary to adopt measures for awarding them posthumous honours, and pacifying their manes by rites and sacrifices.

The *Gazette* of the 6th of November contains a report from the viceroy of Pih-chih-le stating that he had received a despatch from the prefect of Ho-këen, to the effect that on the 25th of October the insurgents proceeded from Hëen, to Keaou-ho, where the magistrate named Kung, (a descendant of Confucius,) at the head of the civil and military officers of the district, and about a thousand volunteers, advanced to defend the post; but alas! the volunteers were few, and the insurgents many, on which account they were encompassed on three sides, when the city was taken. The magistrate seeing that the attack was irresistible, took with him his son, a doctor of laws, and railed at the thieves, to whom he refused to surrender. Whereupon the rebels cut down both father and son, and then heaping around their bodies a quantity of straw, burnt them to ashes. It appears that the aforesaid magistrate, during his retention of office, has been distinguished for his purity of conduct and diligent attention to business, on which account the people greatly honoured him; and now that he with his son have come to such a melancholy end, seems suitable that the gentry and the inhabitants of the place, should set up a place of sacrifice. Thus far the prefect. The viceroy adds, that he considers the aforesaid magistrate and his son, to be both faithful and filial, maintaining their principles to the last, and as such do no dishonour to their illustrious ancestor Confucius; he therefore petitions the emperor to order the accustomed honours to be paid to the manes of the deceased, in order to comfort their departed spirits, and animate survivors to an imitation of their bravery.

* The reader is requested to consult the map as he goes along.

The *Gazette* of the 7th November contains a report from the salt-commissioner Wan-këen, stating that the insurgents, on the 30th of October, arrived at and attacked the city of Tëen-tsin, when the above-named salt-commissioner, at the head of a body of troops attacked and killed 200 of them, and the rebels immediately retired. They were afterwards decoyed into a place surrounded by ditches, where a few dozen more of them were killed, and seven of their vessels taken. A number of long-haired rebels were also captured. According to the previous statement of Shing-paou it appears, that on the 29th of October he arrived at Tsing-hae, in pursuit of the main body of the rebels; and that he had killed a great number all along the road which he came. The rebels then entered the city: on the 30th October, Shen-luh and Se-ling-a came up with their troops, and attacked the enemy from the south-east; Shing-paou did the same from the south-west; and just as they arrived at the corner of the city, the rebels opened a fire upon them; Shing-paou then led on his troops to a most vigorous attack, which the insurgents, dividing themselves into two bodies, resisted. Se-ling-a and Shen-luh led on the cavalry to the attack, whilst Shing-paou, at the head of his men, came on from the west of the river, and attacked the main body of the enemy. The imperialists then pressed forwards all together, and killed about 400 rebels, capturing ten of their vessels, and a hundred or more military weapons. On the 1st of November the rebels went out of the south gate, along the eastern bank of the river, in great numbers and with extreme alacrity: Se-ling-a and Shen-luh marshalled their forces to resist them: Shing-paou, from the west side of the river, urged his horse to dash into the stream and crossed over, when he put himself at the head of his army. The rebels continued to rush out of the south and north gates, in number about seven or eight thousand. The imperialists, separating themselves into two bodies, pursued them. The rebels, in defiance of danger rushed through their hosts. Shing-paou, however, urged on his men to make a most valiant attack: and the imperialists redoubled their ardour a hundred-fold, putting forth their utmost strength in slaughtering the foe, many of whom must have fallen. The rebels then divided themselves into several bands, and came on again to fight; when Shing-paou immediately ordered the troops from Tih-chow and Se-hing to cross the river and engage in the contest: the battle then lasted about four hours, during which the cavalry did much execution on all sides: the rebels then fell in confusion to the ground, where long-haired and red-coated thieves were strewed about, to the number of a thousand and more. The insurgents after this again retired into the city; and the imperialists were occupied, on both banks of the river, in advancing to exterminate the enemy. The emperor on reading this report says, from the time that the rebels have entered Pih-chih-le, although they have sustained various defeats, do not yet appear to have been entirely destroyed: on this occasion, however, when they made such an onslaught, they were, by the united efforts of our troops, so vigorously attacked and overcome, that they must now be altogether dispirited, while our troops are proportionably encouraged. Shing-paou is very much to be applauded for his bravery; Se-ling-a and Shen-luh, having on this occasion distinguished themselves, are to have their buttons and peacock's feathers restored to them. Two adjutant-generals, who have been wounded, are to be presented each with a couple of large purses and a small sword. The Tartar troops under Sang-kih-ling-sin are now in full march on Tëen-tsin, where they, in conjunction with Shing-paou and the rest, will, availing themselves of the prestige of victory, lay siege to the city, so that we may anticipate that the rebels will be immediately swept from the face of the earth, without being allowed to advance onward and make any further attacks.

The *Gazette* of the 10th of November contains a report from Shing-paou, detailing his advance upon and successes at Yang-lew-tsing (a small town about ten miles to the westward of Tëen-tsin, and on the north bank of the grand canal.) It appears that when Shing-paou arrived at Tëen-tsin, he found that a portion of the rebels had proceeded from Tuh-lew, to take possession of Yang-lew-tsing, where an adjutant-general named Tung-keen, had opened a fire upon them with a brass cannon, and pursued them as far as Chang-loo. The salt-commissioner Wan-këen also led on some volunteers to assist in the attack; when Shing-paou, on the 7th of November, advanced at the head of the imperial troops in several divisions to the attack. He first set fire to their stockades, and then rushed into them, when the rebels being unprepared fled in confusion, pursued by the imperialists. On this occasion 200 long and short-haired rebels were killed, and there was no telling how many fell into the water and were drowned. Twenty heads were taken, and ten live captives, with twelve rebel junks, ten horses, powder, provisions, and military weapons in great numbers. The rebels who had taken possession of Tsing-hae, and subsequently disturbed Tuh-lew, have now been surrounded by the imperial troops. The emperor orders Sang-kih-lin-sin and Shing-paou to pursue the foe at the head of their armies, in order to exterminate them; but to take especial care that they do not get away and do more mischief.

W.H.M.

FROM THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES,

TOME QUINZIEME, 15TH AUGUST, 1852,

BY M. LEON FAUCHER,

ON THE PRODUCTION AND DECURRENCY OF GOLD.

(Translated from the French, for this Paper.)

(Concluded from No. 175.)

More or less radical measures have been proposed to meet the wide-spread alarms that California had given rise to. Some desired that Government should limit the quantities of gold that it would allow to be coined each year. This expedient in the case of a depreciation, would have proved a very insufficient barrier, for the quantities imported and preserved in ingots would not the less have augmented the increase and borne down the market. Others had thought of modifying the legal proportion; but this measure had its chief object in obtaining a premium. If gold should be depreciated, it would be dangerous before experience had fixed an extensive diminution of value and for a certain continuance: but, the depreciation once proved, there would be no other part to take.

There then remains the decurrency of gold. No basis is, undoubtedly, more reasonable, more safe for its circulation than a single monetary standard. In fact, in all countries which give to gold and silver equally the stamp of a legal tender, one of the two metals always obtains a premium over the other which only enters accidentally into mercantile payments. Logically, it is quite enough to subject the value of things to the variations of the metal assumed as the representative sign, without exposing them to a double uncertainty by giving to both metals the part of money. By deviating from this principle, it would still have to be ascertained which of the two metals offers, at a given time, the least variable value. Before the discovery of the California Placers, silver possessed but small attraction. Even at the present day, the question seems to me not to have changed its aspect, so much as is commonly supposed.

We must add, that it is not equally easy to all nations which have adopted the double standard, to exclude without inconvenience one of the two precious metals from their monetary circulation. The example of Holland has proved that Gold, by losing the character of a legal tender, retained not the least chance of being admitted as a conventional money. By illegalising gold you drive it out of the market. For a commercial nation like Holland, that is nourished by liberty and is accustomed to transport over every sea, not only its own productions, but also those of other countries, to give up one of its *media* of exchange, does not entail any great danger to her. England, which is not disposed at the present time to imitate the Dutch, is able alone, having the commerce of the world in her hands, to do so without much injury. But France, unless under pressing necessity, cannot, in her present state, illegalize gold, without subjecting herself to a total revolution of her external relations and her most vital interests.

Our commerce is bound up in the bands of a protective system. Without mentioning the positive prohibitions that disfigure our Custom's tariff, almost all duties that weigh down articles of large consumption are prohibitions in disguise; in exchange for French productions that are sold to the stranger, our merchants can seldom bring back any but the raw material. Even pig and bar iron, that first necessity of all industry, are charged above 100 per cent on their value. In countries which possess a really commercial legislation and where Customs are but an impost, importations and exportations balance one another. In our country where it has been sought to form a barrier to arrest exchanges, the merchandise exported is always more valuable than that which is imported. In 1850, for example, our importation representing 790 millions of francs and the exportation 1,068 millions, the difference amounts to the large sum of 278 millions of francs *(or about 11,120,000 £ Sterling).* England and the United States together receive our productions to a value above 236 millions of francs over the productions they send to us. And as the nations that trade with us exchange with us in merchandise, they must pay us either in gold or silver. This is the reason that we find in the statistical table of 1850, which, however, does not present the facts in their full extent, an importation of 220 millions of francs enumerated.

So long as the protective system shall rule in France, it seems impossible to deprive gold of its character as money. It would be to take away from our commerce an indispensable medium of exchange. It would likewise prevent all intercourse with nations which can pay for what they purchase only in gold, or who have only such products to sell us as are already prohibited by our tariff. Gold is abundant only in those countries where it finds a market, and there is no market for gold but where that metal is at the same time merchandise and money. A gain of a half per cent, is enough in the present day to turn the current of the precious metals. One ought therefore never to lose sight of this consideration when legislating upon money.

In fine, the exchange that was announced with so much clamour in the relative value of gold and silver appears nothing less than imminent at this time. If some revolution threatens us on this side, it is rather a simultaneous depreciation common to both metals. Clear-sighted minds are not content with simply expressing their fear; they take precautions already against the unfavourable chances that the future may have in store for us. This is one cause that shares in Railroads and funded property are now so much more sought for. This explains the relative neglect with which, I do not say speculation, but unemployed capital leaves the public funds. One is alarmed at placing (money) where all remains fixed, both capital and income. Such would, in reality, be most liable to loss, in the case wherein money should be depreciated, whilst railway stock-holders would retain the chance of seeing their income increase, and proprietors, that of seeing their capital augment according to the same proportion as money would be depreciated.

In taking advantage of these facts, I by no means pretend to exalt myself into a prophet, I only desire to indicate one of the symptoms of the situation. Danger, if it exist, is certainly not near. We have already seen the use of Bank-bills assume a development in France which, thanks to the credit of these bills, produced in the circulation the same effect as a considerable increase of ready money. Nevertheless the value of things has not at all changed. It is reasonable to suppose that the abundance of gold and silver will not cause any great struggle, at least not in a day that which the abundance of bank paper did not produce.

The affluence of the precious metals has been an event in some measure providential in the revolutionary state of Europe. Credit had disappeared or almost every where halted between the tempests of yesterday and to-day. Business was at a stand-still or only provided for the passing day. We were in that state of distrust and embarrassment which marks the first steps of change in Society. Metallic currency, circulating in full tide, may still retain a residue of the movement and heat. Is a proof of this required? The mean excess of the amount imported over the amount exported, which was, with us, before 1848, only 80 to 100 million (francs), rose all at once to nearly 300 millions for each of the years 1848 and 1849. Money in those troublous times, supplied the effects of commerce, and supported all its values; but in the period of calm and confidence, where it is not alone dominant but has competition with Bank-bills and commercial bills, to defray the circulation, gold and silver money should be proportional to the demand of business. So that 600 millions of francs in crowns encumbers now, without profit to the country, the vaults of the Bank of France, capital is only employed in the market of the public funds, and the revival of labour on a large scale does not yet leave the realm of hope to enter into that of realities; but let confidence reassure industry in the future, and the metallic reserve of the Bank will be found to diminish. By a natural consequence, our market will attract the precious metals from without. In fact, gold and silver are in demand; the conditions of labour are improving, they cannot but be still further sought for.

Do not let us then be either depressed or elevated; the world is not in the present day either on the threshold of an Eldorado nor on the eye of a cataclysm. Those persons who take gold or silver for absolute wealth, who confound an abundance of coin with that of capital and [illegible] affirm that the gold imported from California would cause a reduction of interest, will recollect that the rate of interest is determined by confidence, and that confidence depends on the established order of Society. California itself is charged to demonstrate their illusions, for, in that country where they made their bed of gold, interest has risen as high as 8 per cent a month. Those who, on the contrary, seeing the new galleons directed towards the West, dreamed only of catastrophe and ruin, those who insinuate that a moment will come when the Bank of France will pay in order, that it may be relieved of its gold, will not forget that it is sold now without difficulty and even obtains a premium above the legal rate, and that the traffic of gold has hitherto ruined no body.

TREATY

CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE TA' TSING EMPIRE,

July 3rd, 1844, at Wánghiá, by their Excellencies

CALEB CUSHING AND KI' YING.

(Comprised in 3,982 Chinese characters.)

The United States of America and the Tá Tsing empire, desiring to establish firm, lasting and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a Treaty or general convention of peace, amity and commerce, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries: for which most desirable object, the president of the United States has conferred full powers on their commissioner Caleb Cushing, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China, and the august sovereign of the Tá Tsing Empire, on his minister and commissioner extraordinary Kiying, of the Imperial House, a vice-guardian of the heir apparent, governor-general of the Two Kwáng, and superintendent general of the trade and foreign intercourse of the five ports. And the said commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles.

ART. I.—There shall be a perfect, permanent and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part, and the Tá Tsing Empire, on the other part, and between their people, respectively without exception of persons or places.

ART. II.—Citizens of the United States resorting to China, for the purposes of commerce will pay the duties of import and export prescribed in the Tariff which is fixed by and made a part of this Treaty. They shall in no case be subject to other or higher duties than are or shall be required of the people of any other nation whatever. Fees and charges of every sort are wholly abolished, and officers of the revenue who may be guilty of exaction shall be punished according to the laws of China. If the Chinese government desire to modify in any respect the said Tariff, such modifications shall be made only in consultation with consuls or other functionaries thereto duly authorized in behalf of the United States, and with consent thereof. And if additional advantages or privileges of whatever description be conceded hereafter by China to any other nation, the United States and the citizens thereof shall be entitled thereupon to a complete, equal and impartial participation in the same.

ART. III.—The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the five ports of Kwángtung, Amoy, Fuchau, Ningpo and Shánghái, and to reside with their families, and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure, with their vessels and merchandise to or from any foreign port, and from either of the said five ports to any other of them. But said vessels shall not unlawfully enter the other ports of China, nor carry on a clandestine and fraudulent trade along the coasts thereof. And any vessel, belonging to a citizen of the United States, which violates this provision shall with her cargo be subject to confiscation to the Chinese government.

ART. IV.—For the superintendence and regulation of the concerns of citizens of the United States doing business at the said five ports, the government of the United States may appoint consuls, or other officers at the same, who shall be duly recognized as such by the officers of the Chinese government, and shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the latter, either personal or in writing, as occasion may require on terms of equality and reciprocal respect. If disrespectfully treated or aggrieved in any way by the local authorities, the said officers on the one hand shall have the right to make representation of the same to the superior officers of the Chinese government, who will see that full inquiry and strict justice be had in the premises, and on the other hand, the said consuls will carefully avoid all acts of unnecessary offense to or collision with the officers and people of China.

ART. V.—At each of the said five ports, citizens of the United States, lawfully engaged in commerce shall be permitted to import from their own or any other ports into China, and sell there, and purchase therein and export to their own or any other ports all manner of merchandise, of which the importation or exportation is not prohibited by this Treaty, paying the duties thereon, which are prescribed by the Tariff hereinbefore established, and no other charges whatsoever.

ART. VI.—Whenever any merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall enter either of the said five ports for trade, her papers shall be lodged with the consul, or person charged with affairs, who will report the same to the commissioner of customs, and tonnage duty shall be paid on said vessel at the rate of five mace per ton, if she be over one hundred and fifty tons burden, and one mace per ton, if she be of the burden of one hundred and fifty tons, or under, according to the amount of her tonnage as specified in the register; said payment to be in full of the former charges of measurement and other fees, which are wholly abolished. And if any vessel, which having anchored at one of the said ports, and there paid tonnage duty, shall have occasion to go to any other of the said ports to complete the disposal of her cargo, the consul or person charged with affairs, will report the same to the commissioner of customs, who, on the departure of the said vessel, shall note in the port clearance that the tonnage duties have been paid, and report the same to the other custom-houses: in which case, on entering another port, the said vessel shall only pay duty there on her cargo, but shall not be subject to the payment of tonnage duty a second time.

ART. VII.—No tonnage duty shall be required on boats belonging to citizens of the United States, employed in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, and articles of provision or others not subject to duty, to or from any of the five ports. All cargo boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty, shall pay the regular tonnage duty of one mace per ton, provided they belong to citizens of the United States, but not if hired by them from subjects of China.

ART. VIII.—Citizens of the United States for their vessels bound in, shall be allowed to engage pilots who will report said vessels at the passes and take them into port; and when the lawful duties have all been paid, they may engage pilots to leave port. It shall be lawful for them to hire at pleasure servants, compradores, linguists and writers, and passage or cargo boats, and to employ laborers, seamen and persons for whatever necessary service, for a reasonable compensation to be agreed on by the parties, or settled by application to the consular officer of their own government without interference on the part of the local officers of the Chinese government.

ART. IX.—Whenever merchant vessels belonging to the United States shall have entered port, the superintendent of customs will, if he see fit, appoint custom-house officers to guard said vessels, who may live on board the ship or their own boats at their convenience; but provisions for the subsistence of said officers shall be made by the superintendent of customs, and they shall not be entitled to any allowance from the vessel or owner thereof and they shall be subject to suitable punishment for any exaction practised by them in violation of this regulation.

ART. X.—Whenever a merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall cast anchor in either of the said ports, the supercargo, master or consignee will, within forty-eight hours, deposit the ship's papers in the hands of the consul, or person charged with affairs of the United States, who will cause to be communicated to the superintendent of customs a true report of the name and tonnage of such vessel, the names of her men, and of the cargo on board, which being done, the superintendent will give a permit for the discharge of her cargo. And the master, supercargo, or consignee, if he proceed to discharge the cargo without such permit, shall incur a fine of five hundred dollars, and the goods so discharged without permit shall be subject to forfeiture to the Chinese government. But if the master of any vessel in port desire to discharge a part only of the cargo, it shall be lawful for him to do so, paying duty on such part only, and to proceed with the remainder to any other ports. Or if the master so desire, he may within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk; in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage or other duties or charges, until, on his arrival at another port, he shall proceed to discharge cargo, when he will pay the duties on vessel and cargo according to law. And the tonnage duties shall be held due after the expiration of said forty-eight hours.

ART. XI.—The superintendent of customs in order to the collection of the proper duties, will, on application made to him through the consul appoint suitable officers, who shall proceed, in the presence of the captain, supercargo or consignee, to make a just and fair examination of all goods in the act of being discharged for importation, or laden for exportation, on board any merchant vessel of the United States. And if dispute occur in regard to the value of goods subject to ad valorem duty, or in regard to the amount of tare, and the same cannot be satisfactorily arranged by the parties, the question may, within twenty-four hours, and not afterwards, be referred to the said consul to adjust with the superintendent of customs.

ART. XII.—Sets of standard balances and also weights and measures duly prepared, stamped and sealed according to the standard of the custom-house of Canton, shall be delivered by the superintendent of customs to the consuls of each of the five ports, to secure uniformity and prevent confusion in the measure and weight of merchandise.

ART. XIII.—The tonnage duty on vessels belonging to citizens of the United States shall be paid on their being admitted to entry. Duties of import shall be paid on the discharge of the goods, and duties of export on the lading of the same. When all such duties shall have been paid, and not before, the superintendent of customs shall give a port clearance, and the consul shall return the ship's papers, so that she may depart on her voyage. The duties shall be paid to the shroffs authorized by the Chinese government to receive the same in its behalf. Duties payable by merchants of the United States shall be received either in sycee silver or in foreign money, at the rate of exchange as ascertained by the regulations now in force. And imported goods, on their resale or transit in any part of the empire shall be subject to the imposition of no higher duty than they are accustomed to pay at the date of this Treaty.

ART. XIV.—No goods on board any merchant vessel of the United States in port, are to be transhipped to another vessel, unless there be particular occasion therefor, in which case the occasion shall be certified by the consul to the superintendent of customs, who may appoint officers to examine into facts, and permit the transhipment. And if any goods be transhipped without such application, inquiry and permit, they shall be subject to be forfeited to the Chinese government.

ART. XV.—The former limitation of the trade of foreign nations to certain persons appointed at Canton by the government, and commonly called hong merchants, having been abolished, citizens of the United States, engaged in the purchase or sale of goods of import or export, are permitted to trade with any and all subjects of China without distinction, they shall not be subject to any new limitations nor impeded in their business by monopolies or other injurious rertrictions.

ART. XVI.—The Chinese government will not hold itself responsible for any debts which may happen to be due from subjects of China to citizens of the United States, or for frauds committed by them; but citizens of the United States may seek redress in law; and on suitable representation being made to the Chinese local authorities through the consul, they will cause due examination in the premises, and take all proper steps to compel satisfaction. But in case the debtor be dead or without property, or have absconded the creditor cannot be indemnified according to the old system of the cohong so called. And if citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of China, the latter may seek redress in the same way through the consul, but without any responsibility for the debt on the part of the United States.

ART. XVII.—Citizens of the United States residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce shall enjoy all proper accommodation in obtaining houses and places of business or in hiring sites from the inhabitants on which to construct houses and places of business and also hospitals, churches and cemeteries. The local authorities of the two governments shall select in concert the sites for the foregoing objects, having due regard to the feelings of the people in the location thereof; and parties interested will fix the rent by mutual agreement, the proprietors on the one hand, not demanding any exorbitant price, nor the merchants on the other unreasonably insisting on particular spots, but each conducting with justice and moderation. And any desecration of said cemeteries by subjects of China shall be severely punished according to law. At the places of anchorage of the United States, the citizens of the United States, merchants, seamen or others sojourning there, may pass and repass in the immediate neighbourhood, but they shall not at their pleasure make excursions into the country among the villages at large, nor shall their repair to public marts for the purpose of disposing of goods unlawfully, and in fraud of the revenue. And in order to the preservation of the public peace, the local officers of government, at each of the five ports shall in concert with the consuls, define the limits beyond which it shall not be lawful for citizens of the United States to go.

(To be continued.)

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GENERAL AGENTS, AND
AUCTIONEERS.
N: B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE
TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed). Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Dropsy, Jaundice, Secondary
Asthma, Dysentery, Liver Com- Symptoms,
Billious Com- Erysipelas, plaints, Tic Doulou-
plaints, Female Irre- Lumbago, reux,
Blotches on gularities, Piles, Tumours,
the Skin, Fevers of all Rheumatism, Ulcers, [tions,
Bowel Com- kinds, Retention of Venereal affec-
plaints, Fits, Urine, Worms of all
Colics, Gout, Scrofula, or kinds,
Constipation of Head-ache, King's Evil, Weakness,
the Bowels, Indigestion, Sore Throats, from what-
Consumption, Inflamma- Stone and ever cause,
Debility, tion, Gravel, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 16th December, 1853.

The weather of the past week has been very fine—but singularly warm for the season of the year. It must not be forgotten however that the heat experienced has arisen principally from the absense of clouds leaving the full heat of the sun's rays to be felt, and from the absence of anything approaching a breeze of wind. It may also be well to remind our readers that although this is the middle of December the mean temperature of the past week has been lower than that of the mean of the corresponding week in three years by nearly two degrees.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

December.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	1853 Mean	1853 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
10	S.	30.61	30.41	30.56	38.5	31.0	49.5	N.N.W. to N.W.	N.	0.00	0.00
11	S.	30.45	30.37	30.39	43.0	33.0	50.5	E.S.E. to E	N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
12	M.	30.50	30.36	30.44	42.5	38.0	53.0	N. to N.N.W.	N.	0.00	0.00
13	Tu.	30.50	30.44	30.42	45.5	32.0	49.0	N.N.W. to E.S.E.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.01
14	W.	30.29	30.42	30.20	56.5	43.0	47.5	S. to W.	N.W.	0.00	0.02
15	Th.	30.26	30.46	30.19	51.5	46.0	45.0	W.N.W. to N.W.	N.W. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.07
16	F.	30.32	30.45	30.25	50.5	38.0	46.0	N.W.	N.N.W. to E.N.E.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 17th Dec., 1853.]				Mean	46.8		48.6		Total	0.00	0.10

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 11	Iona	B. schr	247	Dowman	Lookong		Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 11	Pudsey Dawson	B. ship	761	Davies	Fuchow		Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 12	Eamont W.	B. schr	120	Brown	Hongkong	Nov. 23	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec. 11	Ala	A. bark	460	Remmington	New York	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye and Co.
,, 12	Iona	B. schr	247	Dowman	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 12	Jennet	A. bark	247	Mix	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, King and Co.
,, 12	Favorite	S. ship	430	Tom-chone	Amoy	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
,, 13	Spee	B. schr	105	Maynara	Ningpo	Sundries	W. Davidson.
,, 14	Eliza Ann	B. bark	266	Smellie	Amoy	Sundries	Watson and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House No.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Aurora		Sep. 1	Sp. bg.	125	Villar	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Beverly		Dec. 4	A. ship	676	Chase	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Channing		Dec. 1	A. ship	535	Johnson	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Confucius		Nov. 20	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Eamont W.		Dec. 12	B. schr	120	Brown	Dent, Beale and Co.	Hongkong	15th inst.
Hersella		Oct. 30	A. bark	310	Hallet	Bull, Nye and Co.	Boston	Early
P. Menshikoff W.		Nov. 29	R. bark	275	Furuhjelm			
Pudsey Dawson		Dec. 11	B. ship	761	Davies	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
San Benito		Sep. 15	Sp. bg.	125	Dominguez	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Snow Squall		Oct. 2	A. ship	750	Bursley	Wetmore and Co.	London	Early
Time W.		Aug. 23	B. schr	96	*Laid up*	T. Lacy.		
Vostock		Nov. 28	R. str.	200	Korsakoff			
William the IV.		......	D. bk.	176	*Laid up*	H. H. Warden.	Heaving down	hulk

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,601
UNITED STATES,	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	450
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	4,660,000‡	..
COASTWISE,	....	....	2,414,000§	2,739
HALIFAX,	....	....	426,200	..
CONTINENT,	....	....	360,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	....	....	69,431,000	27,661

* By Invoice weights—including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage.
§ Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *via* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct,*
From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	Wool Bales	N'Items Cases
July 5	Eliza Moore,	417	London	....	....	404,000	21	....	.....	.....
,, 17	John Bunyan,	466	London	....	....	292,200	1,556	....	54	.....
,, 28	Sir H. Pottinger,	332	Liverpool	....	....	157,720	517	....	.....	.....
Aug. 5	Challenger,	698	London	....	....	380,000	3,061	....	.....	.....
,, 8	Nightingale,	1066	London	440,000	8,000	448,000	2,586	....	.....	40
,, 13	Lancastrian,	591	London	....	....	455,000	1,053	....	75	.....
,, 25	Geffrard,	337	London	....	....	275,000	864	....	.....	.....
,, 31	Eclipse,	393	London	....	....	343,500	334	....	44	.....
,, 31	Norna,	392	London	....	....	56,000	2,616	....	50	.....
Sept. 1	Ashmore,	512	London	....	....	250,100	639	....	90	.....
,, 3	Nerbudda,	428	Cork	....	....	500,000	....	....	.....	.....
,, 13	Cherokee,	278	London	....	....	315,000	555	....	.....	.....
,, 14	Monarch,	337	Falmouth	....	....	362,437	....	....	.....	.....
,, 17	Crisis,	426	Liverpool	....	....	396,000	474	....	.....	.....
,, 27	Sea Witch,	336	London	....	....	309,000	....	....	.....	.....
,, 28	Cambalu,	536	London	....	....	464,733	1,305	....	.....	.....
,, 28	James Scott,	340	London	....	....	326,148	....	....	.....	.....
,, 29	Kingston,	843	London	....	....	698,733	1,392	....	.....	.....
,, 29	John Knox,	296	London	....	....	223,162	705	....	.....	.....
,, 29	Torrent,	649	London	....	....	921,000	470	....	.....	.....
Oct. 19	Balder,	388	London	....	....	359,129	20	....	101	.....
,, 20	Mencius,	509	London	....	....	492,201	293	....	.....	.....
,, 19	Golden State,	1400	London	....	....	1,150,000	86	....	.....	.....
,, 29	James Armstrong,	441	London	....	....	315,360	81	....	.....	.....
,, 31	Typhoon,	1611	London	....	....	1,700,000	420	....	.....	.....
Nov. 2	Panic,	449	London	....	....	405,800	142	....	.....	.....
,, 7	C. of Seafield,	492	London	....	....	318,884	541	....	.....	.....
,, 11	Mystery,	1150	London	....	Estd.	950,000	929	....	.....	.....
,, 21	Menam,	473	London	....	....	405,000	716	....	.....	.....
Dec. 1	M. of Londerry,	803	London	....	....	754,800	1,390	....	.....	.....
,, 1	Argonaut,	575	London	....	....	....	1,242	....	.....	.....
,, 6	Clyde,	783	London	....	....	800,000	219	....	.....	.....
,, 12	Jennet,	247	London	....	....	....	2,442	....	.....	.....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE,
From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	531	....
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	653	....
,, 29	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	381	cases 27
Sep. 22	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	264	cases 5
Nov. 2	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	814	....
,, 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	828	....
Dec. 12	Iona,	144	Hongkong	....	....	....	514	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA,
From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*
Sept. 1	Aurora,	375	Sydney	....	....	120,000	....	....
Oct. 31	Emu,	308	Do.	....	....	180,872	....	....
Nov. 14	Mandarin,	344	Do.	....	....	373,700	....	....
Dec. 3	Parana,	326	Do.	....	....	257,732	....	....
,, 5	Great Britain,	492	Australia	....	....	442,500	....	....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Total Black*	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
July 13	Carrington,	597	New York	1,832	....	1,813	....	451	....	4,096	220,547	....	....	....	6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,525
Sep. 14	Ariel,	597	New York	379,080	22,500	15,100	65,300	77,000	46,500	605,400	....	....	....	....	....	....	605,400	10	....
,, 14	Candace,	390	New York	112,553	5,040	14,291	23,895	35,772	13,779	205,349	33,279	....	....	....	....	33,279	238,628	31	2,400
,, 23	Golden Gate,	1340	New York	353,000	63,000	50,000	80,000	52,000	30,000	628,000	368,500	....	....	....	....	368,500	996,500	167	....
Oct. 13	Surprise,	1261	New York	432,700	34,100	67,400	80,300	88,600	57,900	761,000	114,200	....	....	....	....	114,200	875,200	81	....
,, 18	Gentoo,	747	New York	258,200	36,100	91,600	68,100	95,200	33,900	583,100	86,700	....	6,000	2,800	....	95,500	678,600	....	....
,, 29	Living Age,	727	New York	288,400	27,600	45,000	88,300	47,800	91,000	588,100	11,400	....	10,000	....	....	11,400	599,500	....	....
,, 31	Hussar,	721	New York	307,400	71,300	68,020	52,700	70,800	66,800	637,000	177,200	....	....	40,400	....	117,600	754,600	....	4,300
,, 31	Fleetwood,	663	Boston	316,200	31,500	105,000	82,300	46,900	26,600	638,500	155,000	....	....	....	....	155,000	793,500	....	....
Nov. 3	Huntingdon,	385	New York	308,000	2,100	14,900	34,300	49,700	43,800	452,800	....	....	....	....	....	....	452,800	16	555
,, 19	Star of the Union,	1050	New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
,, 19	Wings of the Morning	915	New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dec. 1	Bay State,	600	New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
,, 11	Ala,	460	New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,	....	....	....	....	3,036,803	....	....	....	....	....	....	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	227,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,012	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	....	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,335
Year 1851-52,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38,664,100	24,393

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts and Oolong*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636	....	....	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	33
Year 1848-49,	614,548	....	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	415
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	....	....	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	250
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	298
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	554
Year 1852-53,	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
1848-49,	33,877,570	......	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	987,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,636,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels,	39,532,200	......	1,221,500	1,394,100	615,800	217,900	......	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	......	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 ,,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
1851-52, in 114 ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Estimated	65,080,400	23,0[illegible]
1852-53, in 113 ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	do.	70,809,300	21,3[illegible]
1852-53, Increase,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,728,900	8,[illegible]
1852-53, Decrease,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

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